



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Mr. Kopsch brings together a number of facts to show that the competition of Asia threatens to make the lot of the Western labourers harder than that of the slaves in former days, and that unless silver is remonetised, protective measures will have to be adopted to exclude Oriental manufactures from the gold-using countries. The prospect is gloomy, but there seems to be a difference of opinion on the subject, even in Shanghai.

Definitions of Geographical Names, with Instructions for their correct pronunciation. For teachers and pupils of the various grades of schools of the United States. A supplement to every School Geography. By Dr. Konrad Ganzenmüller. 8vo, 32 pp. Kurt Moebius, New York, 1894.

Dr. Ganzenmüller's pamphlet answers a number of the questions for which the scholar consults the *Nomina Geographica*.

It is, perhaps, a mistake to suppose that pupils will take an abiding interest in the meaning of names of places; but it is a service done to show that the names have a meaning, which may be arrived at with a little effort.

Primary Geography. By Alex. Everett Frye. 4to, pp. viii-137. Ginn & Co., Boston, 1894.

Mr. Frye has no misgivings about the character of his work. He says, in his preface:

"The subject is treated topically. The day of patchwork teaching has passed. Teachers have long been asking for a text-book based on the topical study of the earth. This book holds the *earth as a unit* before the mind, and relates all study to that unit. The memory is thus aided and much time is saved.

The text on PEOPLE centers in child-life. The word *race* has a deeper meaning than is taught by the size of cheek bones or the texture of hair. This book leads pupils into the *homes of the races*. Read to a child one of the stories on pages 55 to 72, and note the result."

The taste displayed in these paragraphs is not to be commended. Acquisition of facts is not the one good thing for children, and a tone of aggressive self-confidence in a teacher sets a bad example.

The book is a good one. It is well arranged, and the information is given in a direct and interesting way. The map is used from the beginning, and the questions asked rise naturally out of the text, while the illustrations, which are numerous, are for the most part accurate and helpful.